MARCH, 1787. THE NUMB. 2964.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1787.

LIST of PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS of the *Pennsylvania* STATE LOTTERY.

PRIZES OF SIXTEEN DOLLARS EACH.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
4	351	737	1151	1534	1933	2306	2706	3043	3486	3885	4334	4707	5073	5495	5928	6303	6666	7063	7496	7845	8273	8672	9115	9566
5	53	40	56	42	35	16	9	48	95	89	38	19	74	96	30	7	68	67	97	50	74	74	20	67
6	62	42	57	49	42	18	10	55	501	92	39	27	81	501	31	9	69	68	501	53	75	78	25	70
8	64	45	58	55	46	24	12	57	2	93	44	30	83	11	45	12	78	74	7	54	82	83	27	73
11	65	50	62	57	56	27	15	62	7	95	48	31	93	16	48	13	97	80	9	58	84	85	29	79
12	66	54	65	67	57	29	16	65	9	96	50	36	95	23	53	14	700	84	10	60	88	86	37	81
17	72	59	67	70	68	30	24	66	17	905	55	40	96	25	54	16	8	86	11	66	89	88	44	82
18	79	69	68	76	70	32	30	69	23	6	61	43	98	26	55	20	9	87	12	67	91	89	49	89
23	80	71	75	80	78	34	31	70	25	9	67	47	104	28	58	22	12	90	15	80	94	92	68	91
24	90	73	76	81	81	39	32	83	30	15	77	49	7	29	64	24	17	97	30	82	97	93	71	97
27	408	77	81	82	82	42	37	91	32	19	79	50	10	33	66	25	20	104	33	84	300	702	77	602
30	10	80	86	83	91	47	38	100	39	21	81	52	14	46	68	27	26	6	34	86	2	4	80	7
31	13	82	93	86	2001	53	40	5	45	24	83	55	15	47	69	28	30	8	37	90	11	9	82	9
35	14	83	94	89	9	59	43	6	49	26	86	60	17	48	70	30	33	14	40	91	14	11	84	12
37	19	85	96	600	10	66	50	7	53	28	87	64	20	49	83	32	37	32	44	94	29	12	86	14
41	20	89	201	1	12	70	54	11	54	30	89	71	25	52	84	34	46	33	45	908	35	15	87	15
45	27	90	3	3	15	72	56	15	55	31	90	72	28	55	85	41	51	38	56	10	38	16	89	24
46	29	91	6	4	16	74	61	18	57	32	96	77	32	56	86	51	61	39	57	17	43	18	200	29
47	31	94	8	8	28	75	65	21	62	33	401	79	35	59	89	54	68	47	58	21	44	20	5	33
60	38	96	16	15	30	77	66	27	75	34	3	90	38	62	90	59	69	48	63	22	47	22	14	35
70	42	802	24	27	33	84	69	32	76	39	5	96	39	63	91	62	73	51	64	26	48	23	16	38
76	49	7	26	28	38	94	76	35	77	40	12	97	45	64	93	65	76	52	67	31	50	24	17	41
77	53	14	30	30	42	97	78	59	79	44	13	801	49	68	96	67	77	54	70	36	52	28	24	56
78	58	18	32	31	44	99	81	72	80	45	16	2	54	72	6001	68	79	64	74	37	53	34	28	60
80	62	23	33	34	51	402	83	77	83	68	17	5	59	77	2	69	89	65	76	38	56	40	29	70
83	64	25	36	37	52	5	88	78	85	69	18	6	63	78	9	73	91	72	81	53	63	42	30	71
84	65	29	40	44	55	7	92	79	86	73	21	8	65	82	19	75	93	77	82	54	65	43	31	74
88	66	36	47	45	57	12	98	86	87	80	27	11	69	90	21	83	98	78	89	55	66	47	38	78
94	69	39	51	68	63	15	99	95	89	87	30	14	74	91	26	85	805	82	90	59	68	56	41	81
100	71	45	52	75	65	16	800	211	90	89	37	24	79	95	32	89	7	84	92	60	70	58	43	82
4	73	52	55	80	68	18	2	16	92	96	47	34	82	613	36	91	10	86	95	65	74	62	50	85
12	81	55	57	86	74	25	12	20	94	97	48	37	84	14	39	93	12	87	600	67	89	71	53	95
15	84	60	60	90	76	35	15	23	95	99	57	42	85	34	46	402	21	89	1	72	97	77	55	96
18	92	64	72	96	80	36	17	31	96	4000	59	45	205	36	47	18	24	201	12	78	402	85	62	98
28	94	66	73	713	83	38	28	37	99	2	61	48	7	39	53	25	35	3	13	85	9	89	74	701
30	95	67	80	18	84	39	37	49	600	14	64	49	9	41	59	27	36	5	14	88	17	95	80	9
34	98	68	86	21	87	42	38	61	4	19	66	50	13	46	68	37	41	12	19	90	20	97	81	14
37	500	69	88	22	91	49	44	64	7	23	67	53	14	54	71	40	44	14	20	92	24	800	89	19
41	6	70	89	24	93	74	46	70	10	24	83	54	25	59	85	41	46	16	24	8000	36	7	93	25
45	19	72	92	31	100	77	48	75	13	35	85	58	28	62	86	42	54	23	27	5	40	8	96	29
54	25	73	96	32	1	82	51	77	16	37	88	66	29	65	95	48	59	25	29	6	46	16	309	37
56	26	75	300	35	2	88	54	79	24	41	90	71	30	66	96	49	60	34	30	13	49	23	10	47
60	27	85	5	39	9	91	56	84	32	45	91	73	36	67	98	55	62	35	31	16	51	24	18	51
62	29	91	9	42	11	510	57	85	34	48	95	75	38	71	102	60	63	36	34	20	60	28	20	54
64	34	93	17	46	15	17	58	92	35	50	503	82	40	79	5	63	64	48	37	27	61	30	26	55
65	46	901	18	48	19	21	62	99	47	53	11	83	41	85	6	71	71	56	41	31	64	32	41	58
69	50	4	24	50	21	22	63	302	49	55	12	84	47	86	11	81	73	58	43	32	65	34	43	64
70	55	5	27	52	25	23	64	4	50	57	13	85	51	89	15	84	86	59	55	35	70	35	44	65
72	56	9	30	54	31	31	65	10	52	58	18	902	53	91	22	87	87	69	60	45	82	37	51	71
75	57	10	33	56	37	32	66	11	60	67	21	5	56	95	26	88	91	85	66	63	86	42	54	77
76	63	19	36	60	44	34	69	12	63	69	22	7	58	96	27	91	93	86	67	65	90	43	57	78
80	76	22	37	61	50	35	73	15	74	77	23	18	59	98	28	94	96	87	71	67	93	45	62	82
81	80	38	49	64	51	41	75	21	92	83	25	24	62	99	36	501	97	97	77	74	94	59	65	83
82	85	43	50	67	52	43	83	24	94	91	34	25	63	701	37	6	99	303	80	76	97	65	78	86
86	86	49	59	69	54	47	87	26	98	93	35	26	64	6	39	7	902	4	81	79	500	72	85	92
92	92	52	61	72	60	50	89	28	707	103	37	30	73	10	43	11	7	5	82	80	3	73	90	93
94	93	59	62	73	62	51	94	33	11	4	40	38	74	18	44	14	9	6	83	81	10	78	93	800
214	94	61	64	75	77	52	97	35	12	8	45	40	75	25	45	15	14	8	91	85	14	80	96	11
15	600	62	66	84	79	54	900	38	20	14	50	46	79	32	49	17	17	10	97	86	17	87	98	16
17	5	65	69	85	83	62	3	39	25	22	58	50	80	38	52	19	21	13	706	87	18	91	409	21
19	14	71	76	89	85	66	6	44	35	37	64	51	82	45	54	27	22	14	7	90	25	93	12	29
20	16	77	77	91	87	70	11	48	37	45	65	52	86	47	56	28	25	16	11	93	28	99	15	33
23	18	78	82	95	89	71	13	50	41	49	73	56	92	53	58	34	26	19	14	95	30	902	16	40
24	23	80	83	99	93	87	17	51	45	50	75	57	96	54	60	37	27	23	15	98	32	6	17	44
40	26	93	84	808	96	88	25	55	46	51	76	66	301	58	65	44	30	32	19	101	33	11	20	46
41	29	94	86	12	98	95	26	58	49	78	81	69	3	61	78	54	33	34	21	6	40	13	25	63
42	33	1001	91	15	99	97	29	61	50	91	83	70	10	62	79	59	36	35	29	10	50	18	27	64
45	37	9	407	24	210	601	31	62	53	98	88	73	15	70	82	61	40	39	30	13	51	22	35	66
46	38	10	12	28	17	3	39	64	56	99	97	76	26	72	87	64	42	48	34	17	52	25	38	73
47	42	13	18	29	18	4	43	72	58	201	98	78	31	77	89	65	44	64	38	29	54	27	44	74
52	43	16	20	32	19	6	50	74	60	12	601	84	32	78	93	69	47	72	44	44	57	30	46	78
59	45	20	29	37	27	7	52	75	62	15	4	86	47	81	94	70	55	75	49	47	58	31	47	86
60	46	26	34	39	28	10	57	94	63	27	6	87	50	83	96	72	57	84	56	51	63	33	55	93
62	49	30	37	40	35	12	58	97	64	34	8	89	71	84	99	73	58	87	59	54	70	35	56	900
65	52	33	38	44	36	13	62	402	65	38	9	90	84	88	206	75	60	88	60	63	78	41	57	14
67	54	35	40	50	38	15	63	6	66	40	11	93	86	801	7	77	61	94	66	65	82	43	59	15
68	56	37	42	52	40	18	65	7	69	53	12	94	90	12	8	78	64	402	67	67	84	49	65	16
71	65	44	43	53	42	19	68	10	70	62	17	98	402	14	12	82	65	8	70	75	87	52	74	18
76	66	47	44	55	44	22	71	11	82	64	19	5000	8	21	17	87	66	18	73	77	89	54	75	19
79	69	51	55	56	47	23	75	22	85	67	22	7	17	23	19	90	75	20	74	80	94	61	76	24
80	71	54	56	59	49	35	80	25	86	70	25	14	18	25	23	92	76	35	75	83	95	66	96	36
81	78	57	62	61	51	38	89	29	92	78	30	15	33	28	27	97	78	36	77	91	96	88	97	37
87	79	63	66	64	54	39	3001	33	95	90	31	16	37	31	30	602	80	39	78	95	600	90	503	38
89	81	67	69	66	59	43	3	39	801	98	38	23	38	32	48	12	85	40	83	211	2	92	7	43
92	89	71	80	68	60	44	9	45	3	99	39	26	40	42	50	20	88	41	84	14	14	94	10	45
99	90	72	90	69	62	49	10	49	8	302	51	30	42	60	53	22	99	42	86	19	15	96	12	52
303	97	83	95	71	65	52	11	50	10	4	52	31	44	63	55	24	7009	44	88	20	17	9010	15	54
13	705	99	503	72	67	54	13	51	18	5	56	34	45	65	64	26	11	46	95	22	23	11	20	56
17	6	99	4	77	76	63	18	52	21	6	64	36	54	73	66	31	31	47	96	27	24	13	21	58
18	7	103	5	78	79	64	19	54	24	7	66	40	62	80	76	32	32	49	812	31	27	20	27	61
20	10	9	8	83	84	70	21	60	32	9	71	41	64	81	78	36	33	50	15	44	29	22	28	65
21	12	11	10	85	85	72	22	62	38	17	72	45	65	88	86	38	38	51	17	47	32	43	29	76
23	13	15	12	86	89	73	24	63	47	19	73	47	70	94	89	42	42	54	21	52	36	53	36	81
39	18	16	17	902	91	75	29	69	49	21	76	50	79	900	91	47	45	58	24	54	40	58	39	82
32	19	24	19	5	92	77	31	74	53	24	78	52	81	4	92	48	47	65	29	58	48	72	43	85
33	23	27	20	8	95	83	32	76	61	25	80	55	83	5	95	53	50	66	31	61	52	82	50	86
34	25	30	28	9	300	85	34	78	64	26	86	57	85	9	96	58	51	69	32	64	53	90	55	92
40	26	32	29	13	1	88	37	80	69	31	92	67	88	17	98	60	57	77	33	66	56	92	56	93
41	29	40	31	25	3	96	38	83	70	32	98	68	90	20	99	64	61	84	37	67	59	97	57	99
47	36	48	32	30	4	99	39	84	83	33	701	69	94	22	300	65	62	92	39	69	66	114	65	10000

Prizes of 50 Dollars. No. 36 52 132 378 435 720 858 1431 1556 1678 1682 1794 1907 1934 2064 2226 2520 2770 2847 2879 3036 3481 3518 3759 3910 3972 4102 4196 4352 4507 4709 5103 5129 5131 5204 5321 5415 5431 5869 5879 6117 6161 6343 6371 6476 6579 6601 6657 6853 7228 7290 7708 7731 7805 7809 8033 8233 8237 8312 8392 8526 8986 9220 9247 9437 9531 9627 9676 9997 9989

Prize of 1000 Dollars. No. 7847

Prizes of 2000 Dollars. No. 1113 9761

Prizes of 500 Dollars. No. 157 3129 5032 6548 7963 2185

Prizes of 100 Dollars. No. 535 589 820 924 1061 1185 1811 1943 2126 2481 2892 3238 3848 4289 4330 4613 4694 5519 5697 5851 5903 5980 6088 7233 8299 8697 9029 9035 9323 9895

THOUGHTS *on the* DOMESTIC DEBT *of the United States and the present state of affairs in* Massachusetts---*Addressed to the Governor of that Commonwealth.*

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

I RELY on your Excellency's goodness to pardon my presumption, in offering you my sentiments on public affairs. When the state, which is blessed with your administration, is alarmed with the commencement of a civil war; when our domestic debt is on the borders of annihilation; and the whole fœderal body crumbling to pieces; the well-designed efforts of every individual to preserve peace and save our credit and union, will at least be excused by a gentleman of your Excellency's known candor.

I have long been of opinion that it would be wrong to fund our domestic debt, in its present state; and would the insurgents complain of that grievance only, and not take up arms, I should be pleased with their opposition.

It appears to me, Sir, that the zeal which influential men discover in funding the debt to preserve public faith, is extremely ill-directed, and would, if effectual, ruin the public and their faith together. To pay the debt to the men who now hold the evidences of it, appears to me the most iniquitous measure that a legislature can adopt, and a violation of their own engagements, as well as of the compact by which society exists. I have heard, Sir, all the arguments that *have* been and probably all that *can* be used by the advocates of the funding system, and they all appear to me founded on fallacy. We are told, Sir, that the public has received the full value of the debt in money or services, and ought to pay it---this is granted. We are told, that if men parted with their certificates at a discount, it was their own act and they have no right to complain. This is denied. We are told, that if the public owe the money, it is immaterial to whom they pay it. This is also denied. We are told, that if A gives B a *bond* for 100l. and B, rather than wait for his money, assigns the bond to C for 50l. A cannot refuse to pay C the full sum of 100l. because he obtained it for half the money---granted; but the principle will not apply to the case of the public debt.

In the first place, it is denied that the creditors parted with their certificates through choice. They wanted their money---they could not get it---they could not wait---and a part of it was better at the time, than the whole of it would be ten or fifteen years afterwards. Still they wanted *all* their dues, and nothing but necessity induced them to sacrifice a greater distant good, to a small good at hand. The public promised them their demands and has not paid them---the money is still due to *them*, and *public faith* forbids that it should be paid to *others*. The public ought not, Sir, to suffer her own fault to deprive the citizen of four fifths of his due, and then, in a rage for *preserving credit*, pay the money to men who have no demand for the nominal sums, but what is grounded on that delinquency of the state.

In the second place, it is not immaterial to whom the money is paid: For the debt is in certificates, and by selling them for less than their nominal value, the creditor loses the property which is to pay the debt. Let the original holder have the full value, and he can discharge his debt. But there is an injustice, or rather a wickedness, in compelling the original creditor to pay the public debt, which is peculiar to this case: for they lose the money first, and then are taxed to pay the same sum to the purchaser. A man who sells a note for a fifth of its value, and then is taxed to pay the four parts which he lost, instead of gaining his money *once*, actually loses it *twice*. This is literally true in America, and it is an intolerable evil.

The case of A giving a bond to B, &c. is totally inapplicable in every particular. It is not a parallel case; for if A has had the value of the bond, it is immaterial to whom he pays the money; for he pays it but *once*; whereas the public creditors lose the money first, and then are taxed to pay it, which is in fact paying it twice. If B, after selling the bond for half its value, were obliged to pay the other half or any part of it to the purchaser C, so far the case would be applicable. But when an individual takes a bond, it is generally optional with him, whether to take the bond, or bring a suit for the money and take the person or estate of the debtor. This is not true of the public creditors. They must take certificates or nothing---they must wait the public pleasure---they have no remedy for public delinquency.

But, were the case stated perfectly parallel, it would not warrant a general conclusion; for, to draw *general* conclusions from *particular* premises is always bad logic; and in politics is dangerous. It is true, that if a creditor loses money by the delinquency of an individual, the law will not make provision for him. It does not descend to notice the circumstances of an individual. It would be wrong for the law to afford relief to every man who should sell his neighbour's note at a discount: It would introduce every species of mischief.

I acknowledge then, Sir, that in the case stated, B, the first creditor who sells the bond at a discount, must lose the discount; it is right. But I humbly conceive that with respect to the creditors of the public it is wrong. A principle, which may be *entirely just* in a particular case, may be *totally wrong*, when extended to the public. This, I conceive, Sir, to be one of the most important truths in legislation; and by not attending to it, the legislatures of some states are deliberately plunging themselves and the states into confusion and wretchedness. I wish to be understood: that a *just* principle, strictly pursued, to a certain degree, may become *false* and *pernicious*. Where the *right* ends and the *wrong* begins, it may be difficult to determine; but the extremes are as obvious as night and day.

We can prove, by mathematical demonstration, that A, who can run twice as fast as B, can never overtake B, who starts twenty yards before him; for while A runs ten yards, B runs five---while A runs five yards, B runs two yards and an half---and so on, till A runs one foot and B half a foot. Thus it may be clearly proved that A will never overtake B; and yet two children, of different powers, would by an experiment overthrow the reasoning much sooner than Newton himself could go thro' the demonstration.

A paper may be painted with such gradual transitions of colour, that we can discover no point of distinction, and yet one end shall be perfectly *white*, and the other entirely *black*. The changes shall be invisible, but the extremities a perfect contrast.

To make my meaning more evident still, permit me, Sir, to produce an example in point from the proceedings of Massachusetts. It will be granted, that when an individual settles upon land that belongs to another man, he may be ousted by ejectment. How far the legality of the principle should be extended, it is not possible to determine, but when five thousand men have settled upon land without right, it is no longer a matter of doubt---it is as evident as white and black, that it is politic, and consequently best, to quiet them in their possessions. The legality of ejectment would, in this case, be suspended---it would be unnoticed. On what principle, Sir, but this, did the legislature of Massachusetts quiet the settlers in the province of Main, on lands illegally acquired? The legislature acted with great prudence and policy; for the interest of a few proprietors must give way to a greater good, the peace and prosperity of the public.

Pennsylvania is now about to decide an important question on the same principle. By the decree of Trenton, the settlers at Wyoming are found to be on land to which they had no right. They are numerous, they have had long possession, and the state finds it policy to confirm their title, however illegal, and indemnify the proprietors in some other way. It is ludicrous, to hear some men express their doubts of the right of the legislature to confirm the title, because the constitution declares that every man shall have a trial by jury. The laugh would, however, be turned into pity or resentment, if such weak scruples should plunge the state into a civil war, or expel from the state five thousand valuable subjects, with the loss of five hundred lives, and fifteen or twenty thousand pounds.

Thus, Sir, I conceive the *greatest possible good* is the end of government, and a principle which may be individually *right*, and produce good, may be publicly *wrong*, and produce evil.

This truth applies most forcibly in the case of the domestic debt. The greatest number of public creditors have lost a great proportion of their demands on the public; a small number of men have the evidences of the debt, which cost them but an inconsiderable part of the money which is promised upon the face of the certificates. The men who have a demand in *justice*, cannot make it in *law*; for the certificates are not in their hands. The public meant to do justice by its engagements---peculiar and unexpected circumstances have disappointed its intentions and turned the property into another channel---to pursue public engagements now will produce an effect directly the reverse of what was at first designed---instead of doing *justice*, it would *oppress* the greatest part of the citizens---it would almost ruin the men, who ought to be enriched by their services during the struggle for independence. The matter is so clear to me, that I really think it needless to add another sentence to prove it. I conceive the zeal for funding the debt to be entirely misplaced; for instead of preserving public faith, it would be the most high-handed treachery---it is the *intention* of the public promises which constitutes the rule of right, and the legislature should not suffer its own fault to disappoint its intentions.

I am sorry to see an expression of this kind among the arguments of the legislature of Massachusetts upon this subject:

"That the original holders may now re-purchase the certificates at the same or a less price than they sold them for." Did not the gentlemen reflect, that the same necessity which obliged them to sell at first, now prevents their purchasing? or did they suppose, that public creditors of the poorer class have grown rich since peace? But if they had money to purchase generally, they could not procure the certificates at their present current value; for the demand would raise the price. The sellers have hitherto been numerous---the market full, and the price low. Reverse the case, let the original holders become the purchasers, the demand in market would raise the price nearly to the face of the certificates.

I might write a volume upon the subject, but your Excellency will anticipate my reasoning.

The question that arises now is, what shall be done? I shall just offer my sentiments upon it, although they may not be worth notice.

Let all the certificates which have suffered a depreciation of more than 25 per cent. be called in, and new ones issued. Let the speculator be paid the highest price which they have borne since they were issued---or the present current value. Let the original holders, whose names are upon the public books as well as on the certificates, have certificates for the remaining sum.---The new certificates to be on interest, but *by no means* transferable. Let the whole debt be ascertained, and to each individual his proportion. The debt is in certificates, and consequently is all in the hands of the people. Let a man pay his proportion as soon as he pleases, and take a receipt in full of the collector. If a man has no certificates he may apply to his neighbour, and purchase one with cash or his bond; and that certificate, being endorsed by the holder that he has received the full value, shall be receivable in the treasury; so far certificates would be transferable. In this way the greatest part of the debt would be paid in a short time. But in the mean time let taxes be in cash for the interest, which would be cheerfully paid, when the people see that the money is not all absorbed by a few speculators in the metropolis.

This may be a difficult plan, but if it is not impracticable, it is certainly just, and I believe the only plan, which, in its operation, would be generally satisfactory. If no compromising plan can be fallen upon, I could almost wish to see the whole debt wiped off at once; yet this would be wicked to a great degree, and could only be justified on the principle, that less injustice and misery would be the consequence of a total annihilation, than of payment to the present holders.

If the public could raise or borrow money to buy in the certificates at their present value, I should be very happy; but they cannot, and if they could, they ought to make the creditors some consideration for their losses. To lose 25 per cent. of our demands on the public is a tolerable evil; but four, six or eight hundred per cent. is *too much*.

I know not, Sir, what system can be adopted to do justice generally, and quiet the clamours of people; but of all that my imagination can frame, the funding system is the most unjust and mischievous. The people are often charged with ignorance and a seditious disposition. But I never knew a people who had the means of information ultimately wrong; nor did I ever know an insurrection raised without some cause. The people of Massachusetts feel evils, and they ascribe them in some measure to wrong causes. They enumerate a long catalogue of grievances, which are all trifles, but *one, the payment of interest at 6 per cent. in specie on the depreciated certificates*. This I am warranted to say is the *sole* grievance with the more thinking part of the opposition, for I have it from their own declaration. People here have an idea that the opposition consists of a rabble; but I know it consists of the substantial yeomanry of the state. But *few* take arms, for they dread civil war; the *majority* of the people are however with the insurgents in principle. They are *wrong* in pursuing violent measures, although *right* in some of their views.

One of the eastern states is decidedly opposed to the funding system.--Some men impute this opposition to a knavish design to cheat their public creditors; I ascribe it to the superior information and wisdom of the people. Within two years, *most of the Americans will be of the same opinion*. I am so confident of this, that I am willing to hazard my reputation upon the fulfilment of the prediction.

The people in New-Jersey begin to reason in the same manner, and are now forming some plan similar to what I have described, in order to place the debt on a footing that shall do tolerable justice. Pennsylvania has funded her debt; but the people just begin to open their eyes, and see that their measures to preserve the public faith will effectually violate their own engagements, and bring misery upon themselves. It is the opinion of the first literary and political characters in Philadelphia, that the funding act will not keep its ground, even here, where the Germans are slow in thinking, and the Quakers are always resigned. It is impossible it should; for it is obviously repugnant to all our ideas of justice and good faith.

I have already given your Excellency too much trouble; but my anxiety in this critical state of public affairs must be my apology. I have only to add, that in the present situation of the people of Massachusetts I could wish to see a law passed, to prevent a legal recovery of more than 25 per cent. annually on private debts now due, which amount to more than six or eight pounds. And another to prevent all debts, contracted in future for any foreign articles, from being recovered by law.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

* * * * * * * * *.

Philadelphia, March 15th, 1787.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, containing 60 acres, situated at the corner of Turner's lane and Germantown road. Enquire of the subscriber, in Second below Dock-street.

March 17, 1787. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

N. B. A quantity of HAY for sale, ‡

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from No. 2961.]

SATURDAY, Februry 24. 1787. A. M.

A number of private petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford was read, setting forth, that the act, entituled "An Act for the better regulation of juries," is burthensome and oppressive, therefore praying this House to grant them relief in the premises; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and committed.

The petition of divers inhabitants of the county of Chester, read yesterday, was read the second time, and committed.

The petition of 169 freeholders and inhabitants of the district of Southwark, and the townships of Passyunk and Moyamensing, in the county of Philadelphia, read December 16th last, was read the second time, and committed.

The committee appointed February 22d, on the several papers and documents relative to the late general election held in the county of Bedford, made report, which was read; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Your committee, to whom were referred the papers and other documents relative to the late election of representatives for the county of Bedford, beg leave to report------

That upon a full investigation of the documents and papers produced, they find that Joseph Powell hath 406 votes, and Abraham Cable 285; from which it appears that Joseph Powell is the the third legal representative for said county.

Your committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph Powell, Esquire, be admitted to take his seat, as a representative for the county of Bedford.

Whereupon the said Joseph Powell, Esquire, appearing in the House, was qualified conformably to the directions of the constitution, and admitted to take his seat accordingly.

The House resumed the consideration of the report on the petitions of divers inhabitants of the county of Bucks, and of Robert Bridges, Elias Boys and others, postponed December 4th last; and after some debate thereon, the further consideration thereof was postponed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for the establishment of an Academy or public School in the town of Pittsburgh;" and having fully debated the same by paragraphs, it was ordered to be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for re-establishing the charter of the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia," and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "A further Supplement to the acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs. Whereupon, it was moved by Mr. G. Clymer and Mr. Fitzsimons, to amend the title of the said bill, so as to read in the manner following, viz.

"An Act containing a Supplement to the acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and also granting relief to felons unable to make restitution of stolen goods."

Which was determined in the affirmative.

Thereupon, Ordered, That the same bill be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

MONDAY, February 26, 1787. P. M.

A memorial and petition from the rope-makers in and near the city of Philadelphia was read, setting forth, that the petitioners remonstrate against the bill published for consideration, whereby it is proposed to lessen to one half the additional duty laid on cordage and rope-yarns imported from foreign ports, by an act passed in September, 1785, entituled "An Act for protecting the manufactures of this state, by laying additional duties on the importation of foreign manufactures which interfere with them."

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from 117 subscribers, inhabitants of the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, was read, praying that a law may be passed to enable the Receiver-General of the land-office to receive, in payment of the arrearages of purchase money due for unpatented lands, funded certificates of debts due to the citizens of this commonwealth, on which interest is payable.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the western end of the county of Cumberland was read, of like tenor and import with the foregoing petition.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the minister, trustees, elders and deacons of the German Reformed congregation of Frankford, in the township of Oxford, and county of Philadelphia, was read, praying leave to bring in a bill for incorporating the said society.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from 740 subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, was read, remonstrating against the bill, entituled "An Act for establishing and building a bridge across Conestoga creek, in the county of Lancaster," and praying the same may not be passed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 355 inhabitants of the county of Dauphin were read, remonstrating against the re-annexing the township of Heidleberg to the county of Lancaster.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the taxable inhabitants and freemen of the township of Heidleberg, late of Lancaster, but now Dauphin county, was read, praying to be re-annexed to Lancaster county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the west branch of Susquehanna, in the county of Northumberland, was read, praying that a division of the county may be made, and that a new county town may be laid out on the west branch, at such place as may be found most central and convenient.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Robert Prieft was read, setting forth, that he is confined for debt in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, and praying to be heard before a committee of the House. Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, on the river Juniata, and in Kishicoquillas valley, were read, setting forth their prayer to be annexed to the county of Bedford, in case of the division proposed by the bill published for consideration.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Peter Le Gaux, read December 28th last, was read the second time, and committed.

TUESDAY, February 27, 1787. A. M.

Petitions from 494 inhabitants of the county of Northampton, and 437 inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, were read, praying that certificates due to the citizens of this state from the United States may be received in payment for unpatented lands.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 385 inhabitants of the county of Northumberland were read, praying the seat of justice may be removed from the town of Sunbury, in the said county, to the town of Northumberland.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Newtown, in

the county of Bucks, was read, praying the said town may be erected into a borough. Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers members of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Pequea and Brandywine was read, praying the act, entituled "An Act to discharge and annul the declaration of trust relating to the Scots Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, so far as the said instrument incumbers the said church with subjection to foreign jurisdiction," may be repealed, or at least the operation thereof suspended, until the action depending in a court of justice respecting the property in the said church be determined; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and referred to the committee appointed December 27th last, on the memorial of the minister, elders, several trustees and other members of the said church.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee for improving the public roads within this commonwealth.

And in debating the following paragraphs, viz.

Resolved, That for the better improving and reparation of the public roads, the following be declared to be state roads, and shall hereafter be improved and kept in repair at the expence of the state, viz.

The road from the Middle-Ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaster, from thence to Miller's Spring, in the county of Cumberland, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

The road from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Berks.

The road from Philadelphia to the river Delaware, at Ferry.

The road from Philadelphia to Chester, and thence to Naaman's Creek.

On the question,---"Will the House adopt the same?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Morris and Mr. D. Clymer, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. Messrs. Will, Morris, Fitzsimons. G. Clymer, Hiltzheimer, Gray, W. Robinson, jun. Salter, Logan, Foulke, Wynkoop, J. Moore, Willing, Ralston, Evans, Thomas, Whelen, Lowrey, Hubley, Carpenter, Work, Ross, Lilley, D. Clymer, Mawhorter, H. Brackenridge, C. Moore, Wheeler, Carson. 29.

NAYS. Messrs. Chapman, Upp, Clemson, M'Conaughy, Schmyser, Tyson, Eichelberger, Whitehill, Beale, Kennedy, Mitchell, J. Heister, Kreemer, G. Heister, Davis, P. Trexler, jun. Brown, Burckhalter, Piper, Canon, Powell, Antes, Dale, Findley, Barr, Wright, M'Dowell, Flenniken, Allison, Philips, Gilchreest, Smith, M'Calmont, Reiff, Clark, Miley. 36.

So it was carried in the negative.

Whereupon, on the question,---"Will the House adopt the residue of the report?"---viz.

The committee, to whom was re-committed the report for laying out and improving the public roads, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the better improvement and reparation of the public roads, the following be declared to be state roads, and shall hereafter be improved and kept in repair at the expence of the state, viz.

The road from the Middle-Ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaster, from thence to Miller's Spring, in the county of Cumberland, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

The road from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Berks.

The road from Philadelphia to Allen-town, in the county of Northampton.

The road from Philadelphia to the river Delaware, at Ferry.

The road from Philadelphia to Chester, and thence to Naaman's Creek.

Resolved, That commissioners be appointed for each of these roads, whose duty it shall be to cause a survey of the roads aforesaid to be made, which survey shall be returned to the President and Supreme Executive Council; and if, upon such survey and report, it appears necessary to alter the courses of the present roads, or any of them, and the President and Council shall approve thereof, such alteration shall be accordingly made, and not otherwise.

That the justices of the peace shall hold a special session on the first Monday in February in every year, and shall then appoint four good and substantial freeholders, who shall be commissioners of the state roads within the counties respectively for which they are appointed.

That the commissioners so appointed, that is to say, the commissioners of those counties through which each of these roads shall pass, shall meet at some central and convenient place, to be appointed by the justices aforesaid, and shall there determine the portion of road to be made or repaired within that year; that having so agreed, they shall, by public advertisements in the news-papers and otherwise, make known the portion of road so to be made or repaired, and shall contract for the making or repairing such part, as well as for keeping it in repair for years from the time of making.

That for supplying a fund for the purposes aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected, throughout this commonwealth, an annual tax of upon each horse, mare or gelding, above the age of three years, for fourteen years; the tax so to be collected to be kept separate and apart from all other monies, subject to the drafts of the commissioners aforesaid, in the proportions hereafter mentioned: And if the said annual tax shall not amount to the clear yearly sum of *six thousand pounds*, other sufficient and determinate funds shall be provided, to make good such deficiency.

And, in order to enable the commissioners to commence and prosecute this desirable purpose, they shall be empowered to borrow money, and to mortgage, for the re-payment thereof, the proportion of the revenue to them assigned.

That the proportions to be applied to the respective roads, annually, be as follow:

For the road from the Middle Ferry to Pittsburgh,	£2500 0 0
The road to Reading,	1500 0 0
The road to Allen-town,	1000 0 0
The road to Delaware,	500 0 0
The road to Naaman's Creek,	500 0 0
	£6000 0 0

And the persons contracting shall have the right of taking materials from the adjacent lands, under the same restrictions as the supervisors have under the present laws.

Whenever the annual tax shall amount to more than the sum herein specified, the residue shall be divided among the different roads, in the same proportion as the present revenue is divided.

It was carried in the negative.

[To be continued.]

BOSTON, March 1.

Last Monday morning, Royal Tyler, Esq; arrived in town from the camp at Pittsfield. Public and private letters, brought by this gentleman, afford us the following important intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in camp, to his friend in this town.

Pittsfield, Tuesday morning, 7 o'clock, Feb. 27.

"Last night, at 12 o'clock, we were informed by our friends, that the rebels were in motion, on the edge of York state, in two divisions, one moving northward, the other southward. Immediately after we were informed their intention was to attack this post; we made proper arrangements for their reception, and kept reconnoitering parties in every avenue leading to this place.

"3 o'Clock.--This moment we are informed, by express, that the rebels are at Stockbridge, with about 100 men, plundering the inhabitants of all the portable articles of value, all the horses and sleighs, and have made prisoners of twenty of the most respectable inhabitants.

"9 o'Clock, P. M.---We have this moment sent off about fifty men in sleighs, in hopes of overtaking the rebels, recovering our friends and their property. I am fearful we shall be too late, unless the inhabitants should give them a check till our men come up with them. The rebels removed from Stockbridge about 8 o'clock, and I suppose will make for the state of York, where, at present, we have no permission to follow them. It is reported and believed, that they set fire to several buildings, which were extinguished.

"Wednesday 28th, 2 o'clock, A. M.---This moment we are informed, by express, that the good people of Barrington, Sheffield, &c. assembled, about 70 in number, and overtook the rebels in Sheffield. The rebels formed and fired on our people, killed a Mr. Gleanson of Stockbridge, a Mr. Porter of Barrington, and wounded three others. The fire was returned, which killed two and wounded five, among whom was the commander. At this instant, our troops in sleighs came up; but before the men could form, the rebels broke, and took to the woods. We made prisoners of 25 of them, retook all our friends and their property. A number more will undoubtedly be taken. We have been very much harrassed since our troops left this post. The malice of the rebels can be equalled by no order of beings but devils.

"Wednesday evening 28th, 11 o'clock.---We have this evening secured, under the main guard, 51 prisoners, taken by the party under Colonel Ashley, exclusive of the wounded. The additional number of prisoners were taken out of the same party after the action, by placing men in the roads leading to York state.

"I sincerely congratulate you on the above success."

Copy of a letter from Colonel Ashley to the Honorable Major-General Lincoln.

Dear General, *Sheffield, 27th February*, 1787.

"I received information this day, about 11 o'clock, A. M. that a large body of the rebels had been plundering the town of Stockbridge, and were directing their course this way; the militia of this town were immediately collected, and as many as could be provided with arms, embodied under Lieutenant Goodrich.---The militia from Great Barrington, under the command Captain Ingersoll, joined us about one o'clock, when our number was about eighty; with this number I conceived it not imprudent to engage the enemy (with regard to whose numbers we had various accounts) and accordingly ordered the troops to move towards Great Barrington, where they then were. On our route we were informed that the rebels had moved westerly, towards the state of New-York, by way of Younglove's tavern.---I consequently ordered the troops under my command to file off by Jasper Saxton's towards Egremont, in order to get in their front, knowing that the militia from the northward were in the rear. Upon different information, they were bending their course towards Sheffield, we immediately marched back, and met them in Sheffield, near Saxton's-- the rebels began the attack by a scattering fire, from a considerable distance.

The troops under my command advanced rapidly towards them, and a warm fire commenced, which continued about six minutes, when the rebels fled in very great disorder and in different directions. The woods and morasses bordering upon the field of action rendered our pursuing them with success impracticable. Captain Hamlin, who commanded the rebels, is dangerously if not mortally wounded --two of the enemy were killed, whom we have found, probably more are in the woods, whom we have not discovered---twenty-five of them we have taken prisoners and three wounded. The loss on our side was two killed, one of them a prisoner with the rebels, and probably killed by our fire, and one wounded, a worthy young gentleman, a son of Mr. Burghard, of Great-Barrington. The spirit and firmness of the troops, many of whom discharged six rounds during the action, deserve commendation.---The northern militia arrived soon after the action, and facilitated the capture of the prisoners.

I have the pleasure to felicitate you on this fortunate issue of so alarming an incursion of the rebels and am, dear Sir, with great esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN ASHLEY, jun.

P. S. The prisoners are taken on by the militia, under the command of General Patterson, who arrived soon after the action.

Pittsfield, February 28, 1787.

I HAVE this morning been honoured with the receipt of your favour, giving an account of your movements of yesterday:---They were judicious and timely:---The spirit rendered on the occasion was truly military:---Your successes must be important, as they will teach these deluded wretches that they cannot march unchecked by the good citizens, or spread depredations amongst them with impunity.

Whilst I beg you to accept my thanks for your exertions, and request you to communicate them to the officers and men with you in the field, I must solicit you to mention to the friends of the deceased, that I sincerely condole with them, and to the wounded, my sympathetic concern for their misfortune, and wishes for their speedy recovery:---Tell them I remember my own wounds, and that my consolation was, they were received in the line of my duty, whilst in the service of my country. From reflections like these, they cannot fail to derive the most substantial comfort.

I am, &c. B. LINCOLN.

Colonel Ashley.

NEW-YORK, *March 15.*

Yesterday, in the House of Assembly, Colonel Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a bill, "to authorise the Delegates of this State in Congress to accede to, ratify and confirm the independence and sovereignty of the people inhabiting the district of the country commonly called Vermont." Leave was granted, and Colonel Hamilton brought in the bill accordingly.

The ship Rosetta, Captain Cornelison, arrived in this port on Monday last, from Amsterdam, after a passage of eleven weeks and five days.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 22.*

On Friday last, the bill for reviving the incorporation of the subscribers to the Bank of North-America was read the third time in the House of Assembly, and ordered to be engrossed by a majority of four. A clause was offered in the course of the bill by Mr. Whitehill, to enable such of the stockholders as might be dissatisfied with the charter, to withdraw their shares; and another by Mr. Logan, to prevent any stockholder from having more than one vote in the choice of directors, and to prohibit voting by proxy; both of which were negatived by a majority of six. The day following the bill was brought in engrossed, compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the Speaker directed to sign the same. By this act a charter is granted for 14 years, and the capital is limited to 2,000,000 of dollars.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS.

THERE is something very contradictory in the policy of our assemblymen. In one instance they permit the farmers to pay for their lands in certificates, by which means they dock off *two thirds* of their debt. In another instance, they pay eighteen pounds a year upon every hundred pounds of certificates, and agree to pay this interest till one hundred pounds is converted into three hundred pounds, thereby adding *two thirds* to the debt of the purchasers of certificates. This is relieving the poor farmer with a vengeance;——to forgive him *two thirds* of his old debt, and at the same time to tax his farm three fold in principal and interest, for the benefit of a few speculators.

These men talk a great deal about *public faith*. But, remember, some regard to public faith is due to the farmers, as well as to the speculators. Some of my neighbours, who wish to travel westward, cannot get more than one half or one third for their farms, that they would have sold for before the war. Now, what is this owing to, but to all the money and a great proportion of the industry of the state being lodged in certificates. Thus, you see, you add by your funding system *two thirds* to the property of speculators, to *preserve* public faith, and at the same time deduct two thirds from the real value of farmers, and thereby *destroy* public faith. This is a great hardship, and, if not removed, will ruin thousands of poor farmers, for the sake of making great men of a few idle speculators and tories, for I understand the tories are very busy in buying up our certificates, tho' they never trusted their country with a pair of old shoes during the war.

This inquitous funding bill was hatched in Philadelphia. The country people knew little about it till lately.

They are now opening their eyes, and, if it is not altered, I hope our Assembly will carry into execution their design of moving to Harrisburgh, to get out of the way of the men who mislead them, for party purposes, in the city of Philadelphia.

A FARMER.

Trenton, March 19, 1787.

Friday last Mr. *William Hunt*, and Mr. *Joseph Brewster*, agreeably to an appointment made by the Honorable David Brearly, and Isaac Smith, two of the Justices of the Supreme Court for that purpose, were examined by Doctor Thomas Wiggins, and Doctor John Beatty, in the Sciences of Physic and Surgery, and having given satisfactory proofs of their learning and skill in the same, were licensed as Physicians and Surgeons, to practise the said faculties throughout the state of *New Jersey*.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at John Hesser's tavern, near the premises, the following Houses and Lots of Pieces of Ground, situate in Beggarstown and Germantown township, in the county of Philadelphia, and about 9 miles from the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A Lot or Piece of Ground, containing about one acre, on which is erected a stone messuage, two stone stores, stone salt-house, stone barn and one frame ditto, adjoining land of John Starrs, Jacob Fisher and Jacob Weiss.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of Ground, containing about 32 acres, 12 acres whereof are woodland, and the remainder meadow and plough land; adjoining lands of Thomas Davis and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Land, containing about 3 acres, adjoining the Great Road, and lands of Richard Johnson and Jacob Welker, with the appurtenances; taken in execution and sold as the property of Matthias Geniell, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS some persons have lately laid down in several of the streets of this city, in open violation of the law, and exceedingly offensive to the inhabitants, quantities of filth out of necessaries. Any person that will give information to the Street Commissioners, at the Court-house, on any Tuesday or Friday evening, of the person or persons that have so offended, or shall so offend hereafter, and bring him or them to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

March 15, 1787. By order of the Board,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

A few good new and second hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-street, seven doors above Chesnut-street,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in its various branches, and will use his utmost endeavours to make his work give satisfaction to those who employ him. Shallop-men, stage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties and elsewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their custom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. WANTED, a HORIZONTAL GOLD WATCH; it must be good and almost or quite new. Apply as above. †

SALES at the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ON Wednesday, the 28th instant March, at twelve o'clock, will be sold by public vendue, unless claimed by the owner or consignee. ML, 1 to 3.

Three large Casks Grass Seeds.

The above goods were imported the 11th September, 1786, in the ship Pallas, Thomas Tingey, master, from Amsterdam, and lodged in the Custom house stores, as security for the duties.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication, by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburgh, in this state, by the route of Newgate, Leesburg, Winchester, Fort Cumberland and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st, and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

*** If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms, as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for the performance.

Bensalem township, Bucks county, Feb. 22, 1787.

WAS found this morning at the subscriber's gate, a Man's Saddle and Bridle. Whoever has lost the same, by applying as above, paying for this advertisement, and proving their property, may have them again.

§ SAMUEL SCOTT.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Falconer and Tomkins, by bonds, notes or book debts, that unless they discharge the same on or before the first day of May next, to John Fromberger, in Second-street, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS,
CHARLES GILCHRIST,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Assignees.

¶

WAS taken up the 26th instant, by Major BURKET, and left in the custody of JOHN M'GARNEY, inn-keeper, in South-street, opposite the Bettering-house, a grey HORSE, with saddle and bridle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT new two ſtory FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep, ſituate in South, between Second and Third ſtreets, two rooms on a floor with fireplaces in each, and a large garret. Alſo the lot whereon the houſe ſtands (which was improved as a garden laſt ſummer) 20 feet by 87 feet four inches, with a 12 feet alley at the back of the lot, leading from Third to Barron-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum. For terms enquire of FRANCIS WRIGLEY, on the premiſes.

Montgomery county, March 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 22d of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and 35 acres of land, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, bounded by lands of John Lloyd, Dennis Cunnard, Jonathan Jarret, and others; late the eſtate of Henry Sheuart, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, March 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 23d of this inſtant, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and 122 acres of land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Stephen Porter, Matthias Kulb and others; late the eſtate of Henry Shade, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 27th of March next, at the Court-houſe in Norriſtown, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages and 330 acres of land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Valentine Shambouch, John Stetler, and others; late the eſtate of Arnold Vanfoſſen, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, March 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole truſtee of the General Loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, or thereabouts; the houſe is now occupied as a public houſe, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of Samuel Holſten, Benjamin Eaſtburn, and the river Schuylkill; late the eſtate of Peter Holſten, deceaſed, but taken execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 31ſt of this inſtant, at Bordenton ferry, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Falls townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Kirkbride, the river Delaware and Welcome creek; containing three hundred and three acres; late the property of Joſeph Kirkbride, by

March 9, 1787. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

N. B. The above tract of land is of the firſt quality and well improved.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Cole and Nathaniel Hill, inſolvent debtors, confined in the goal of Salem county, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, at Salem, in ſaid county, on the 9th day of April next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvents property ſhould not be made for the benefit of their creditors, and their bodies be releaſed from confinement, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate, made and provided in ſuch caſes.

March 8. 1787. ‡

White-Marſh, March 10, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in White-Marſh townſhip, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, containing 225 acres of excellent lime-ſtone land, 50 or 60 acres of which are wood-land, 20 acres of meadow, and the remander is plough-land; thereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large ſtone barn, granary, and other out-houſes; a large grafted orchard. There are alſo two limekilns and quarries on ſaid plantation.

Alſo to be ſold, adjoining on the above plantation, a valuable merchant mill, with 20 acres of land, chiefly meadow and orchard, whereon is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor and a kitchen adjoining, a ſtone barn and ſtables, with other out houſes, the mill is roomy and in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of burr the other country ſtone, rolling ſcreen and boulting works, all go by water and in good order for making ſuperfine flour; the mill is turned by that well known forceable ſtream Wiſſahickon, and lays convenient for getting of wheat as well from the Reading as the Bethlehem road; they will both be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. § PETER RBESON, Executor.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A PLANTATION on the north weſterly ſide of Frankford road, a little above the four mile ſtone, containing about 57 acres and 61 perches; there is on ſaid plantation an apple orchard of about 10 acres, likewiſe 5 acres of good meadow, and 10 more may be made at a little expence; the chief part of this plantation lays high, and commands an extenſive proſpect, which renders it a beautiful ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat, eſpecially as it lays on ſo good a road and ſo near the city. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOSEPH PAUL at Frankford, and for terms of ſale to the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Market, between Second and Third-ſtreets. ¶ JOSEPH PASCHALL.

FISHING TACKLE,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

HUSON LANGSTROTH,

At his SHOP on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meal-market,

Common and Kirby Hooks of various ſizes,
Drum and Sheepſhead Lines,
Rock and Deep Sea ditto,
Common and Float ditto,
Hair and Silk Lines,
Hair and Silk Snoods,
3 and 4 Joint Rods,
Carolina Reeds, &c. &c.

He hath alſo for ſale, glaſs and queens ware, looking-glaſſes from 18 by 12 inches to 4 by 6, a few compleat tea ſets of handſome blue glazed ware, walking ſticks, &c. &c.

N. B. The market price given for white horſe hair. †6w.

A perſon well verſed in Writing,

would be glad to be employed in that Line in the counties of Cheſter, Bucks, or Montgomery. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1787.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, by a law, entituled "An Act for co-operating with the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, agreeable to the articles of confederation, in the apprehending of the proclaimed rebels Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parſons," have enacted, "that rewards, additional to thoſe offered and promiſed to be paid by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, for the apprehending the aforeſaid rebels, be offered by this ſtate;" WE do hereby offer the following rewards to any perſon or perſons who ſhall, within the limits of this ſtate, apprehend the rebels aforeſaid, and ſecure them in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, viz. For apprehending of the ſaid DANIEL SHAYS, and ſecuring him as aforeſaid, the reward of *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds* lawful money of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and *One Hundred Pounds* lawful money of this ſtate; and for the apprehending the ſaid LUKE DAY, ADAM WHEELER and ELI PARSONS, and ſecuring them as aforeſaid, the reward (reſpectively) of *One Hundred Pounds* lawful money of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and *Fifty Pounds* lawful money of this ſtate: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parſons, their aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of the Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Atteſt. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *jun. Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

To be diſpoſed of at Public Sale,

THE following well improved Farms, being part of the Subſcriber's lands in the county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz. in the townſhips of

ALEXANDRIA.

Tenants Names.		*Tenants Names.*	
No. 78	Henry Rockafillar.	74	Ditto.
92	Philip Bellus.	102	John Hiner.
88	John Bodine.	103	John Camberlin.
89	John Farlee.	104	Eliſha Bird.
150	Peter Bellus.	105	Samuel Grunendick.
75	Francis Hollingſhead.	112	John Severns.

BETHLEHEM.

Tenants Names.		*Tenants Names.*	
No. 116	James Smith.	133	Joſeph Coriell.
124	John Matthews, & Mathias Able.	134	Henry Compton.
130	Aaron Houghton.	135	*No Tenant.*
132	Archibald Frazier.	136	Rob. & Chris. Campbell.
		137	Ditto.

LEBANON.

Tenants Names.		*Tenants Names.*	
No. 6	Peter Apyour.	11	Henry Hocenberry.
8	William Pitzor.	10	William Allpack.
9	Joſeph Everet.		

TEWKSBERRY.

Tenants Names.		*Tenants Names.*	
No. 20	David Jones.	41	Peter & Richard Hoovert.
21	Ditto.	42	John Prawl & B. Thorp.
19	Peter Apyour, *jun.*	45	Aaron Dennis.
24	Daniel Potter.	46	Anthony Dennis.
38	Nicholas Crammer.	49	-------- Hallabrant.
39	Ditto.	150	William Lance.
40	John Roſe.		

The above farms are ſituated in a pleaſant country, thickly inhabited, about thirty-five miles from Trenton, and about thirty from New-Brunſwick, improved with houſes, barns, orchards, meadow-ground, &c. The ſoil in general excellent for wheat and all kinds of ſummer grain; plentifully watered by never failing ſtreams. The air uncommonly pure and healthy. A number of griſt-mills at convenient diſtances. The title clear and indiſputable.

The terms of ſale as follows:—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid on or before the fourth day of April next, when the poſſeſſion of the premiſes, and a good and ſufficient deed, with an abſolute warrantee, will be given by the ſubſcriber, on the purchaſer's executing bonds, and a mortgage, if required, on the premiſes, for the remaining two third parts, to be paid in two equal annual payments, without intereſt.

Intereſt will be allowed on money advanced before the payments become due.

The ſales of the lots in the townſhip of Alexandria to commence on Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of March next, at the houſe of Mr. Eliſha Bird, and to be continued there the next day.

In the townſhip of Bethlehem, on Wedneſday, the twenty-eighth, at the houſe of Mr. Henry Compton.

In the townſhip of Lebanon, on Thurſday, the twenty-ninth, at the houſe of Mr. Peter Apger.

In the townſhip of Tewkſberry, on Friday, the thirtieth, at the Houſe of Mr. Arthur Henry; and on Saturday, the twenty-fourth, at the houſe of Mr. Aaron Dennis.

Farther information reſpecting any of the above Farms may be had by calling on the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in the ſaid townſhip of Lebanon; where he will be ready to treat with any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale.

The *Paper Money* of the ſtate of New-York, as well as that of New-Jerſey, will be received in payment.

February 19, 1787. ¶ JOHN STEVENS.

Williſtown, February 20, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Phipps, of Williſtown, late deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in properly proved, that the accounts may be ſettled, by PHINEAS MASSEY, and ISAAC LEWIS, } Executors.

‡

'To be SOLD at private Sale,

A THREE Story Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, containing 14 feet 9 inches front, and 74 feet deep, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per annum, and one other Lot of 14 feet 9 inches front, and 74 feet deep, adjoining the above deſcribed houſe and lot to the northward, with a good Frame Store erected on the front, about 30 feet deep, and a commodious two ſtory Brick Meſſuage, with two rooms on each floor, adjoining the back of the Store, with good cellars under the whole; ſubject to a ground rent of ſeven pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per annum. For further particulars and terms of ſale apply to JOHN BIRCHALL, on the premiſes. †

To be SOLD or LET,

The ninth of April, 1787,

A GOOD Plantation in the townſhip of Readington, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, containing 278 acres, on it is a good houſe four rooms on the lower floor, a ſtone milch-houſe near it, and a conſtant good ſpring of water in it, a barn and ſtabling, a good orchard; this plantation is ſuitable for a large ſtock at preſent, but may be trebled, it only wants a ſuitable owner living on it, it is all naturally good, the greateſt part of it may be made into good meadow, not boggy, but ſound ground, it is nearly a peninſula, one half cleared, the fields are fertile for paſture or grain, and water in each of them, which ſhews that it is ſuitable for as above, or a large dairy; the now meadow may be near 30 acres. This plantation is ſo ſeated that a fence may be made round the greateſt part of it, that may ever be a good fence with little trouble, this would have been done but the owner lived at too great a diſtance to ſee it done properly. No part of it ſhould be let grow too high, the lopping may pay for that trouble. It now rents for ſixty pounds a year to David and William Whartman, their leaſe expires the 5th of April. One third of the purchaſe money will be expected at the ſigning of the deed. Should any incline to purchaſe before that day, they ſhall be informed of the whole, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, 21 miles from Philadelphia, and 60 from the plantation.

¶ JOSEPH MITCHELL.

To be Sold or Bartered,

And may be entered on the Firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION, containing 212 acres and an half, including roads, in Providence townſhip, pleaſantly ſituated in the Forks of Schuylkill river and Perkioming creek, about 24 miles from Philadelphia; the Egypt road along Schuylkill goes thro' it towards Pottſgrove; the Friends meeting joins to it, and there are ſeveral good griſt and ſaw-mills near it. Upwards of 50 acres of good woodland lying very conveniently on three ſides of it, the remainder is divided into ſeven fields, two meadows, with ſeveral ſprings in them. Two large apple orchards, containing a great variety of grafted fruit; two peach orchards, and rows of the ſame and other fruit trees planted round ſeveral of the fields. A ſtone houſe, 50 feet by 19, divided into three rooms, with a cellar under part of it; a log houſe, 20 feet by 20, one and a half ſtories high; a new frame houſe, 27 feet by 15, a good cellar under it, with a convenient ſhed and piazza adjoining; a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſtill-houſe and ſtill fixed in it adjoining; a new frame barn, and one old ditto, with threſhing-floors, ſtables, &c. a waggon-houſe, three corn-cribs, three hay barracks, two ſtables, with a cow-houſe adjoining, and a cyder-mill and preſs under cover; alſo ſundry farming utenſils. The whole of the above to be ſold, or bartered for a plantation within ten miles of Philadelphia, on either ſide of the river Delaware----Or for boards, ſhingles and ſcantling, at market price----Or for one half caſh, the remainder in merchants goods at firſt coſt. Enquire of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, near the Drawbridge, or of BENJAMIN LOXLEY, junior, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. March 7, 1787. ¶

Falls townſhip, Bucks county, March 2, 1787.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A NOTED and old accuſtomed Tavern, lying on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and near the 27 mile ſtone; there is on the premiſes a good frame dwelling-houſe, with a piazza in front, a good kitchen, and other out-houſes, with a large roomy ſtable and ſmall barn; the plantation contains 35 acres of land, 5 of which is good bottom meadow, and 5 more may readily be made, a good proportion of woodland, and a good bearing apple orchard, the remainder good tilable land. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the Falls Meetting-houſe. § DANIEL LOVETT.

Salem, February 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of DANIEL LEEDS, to meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, in the town of Salem, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, to examine and aſcertain the debts due to each creditor: And alſo to receive their reſpective proportions of the firſt diviſion of the ſaid DANIEL LEEDS eſtate, from

¶ 4 w. SAMUEL THOMPSON, JOHN SMITH } Aſſignees.

Attlebury, March 5, 1787.

For Sale by public Vendue, on the

premiſes, on the 28th inſtant, at two o'clock, P. M.

A Commodious two ſtory brick HOUSE, four rooms on a floor, cellar under the whole, and a large garret; a large frame kitchen thereto adjoining, with a cellar and two good chambers, and a lot of ground whereon the ſame ſtands, conſiſting of two acres, on which are a garden, orchard, barn, ſtables, &c. ſituate in the village of Attlebury, alias Four Lanes End, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Briſtol, 4 from Newtown and 10 from Trenton, in an excellent neighbourhood at a good ſtand for ſtore-keeping, there being one kept in the ſaid houſe for many years heretofore, by Grace Kirkbride. It will be ſold either in two lots or altogether. A good title will be given, and payments made known. by

§ JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

At or upon the 24th day of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of land, lying and being in Eaſt Caln townſhip, and county of Cheſter, between the ſign of the Waggon on Lancaſter road and Bandywine Meeting-houſe, containing 250 acres, with a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a log barn and other out-houſes, about 20 acres of very good meadow, well watered, and more may be made, and a very good orchard. The payments made eaſy and terms made known on the day of ſale. An indiſputable title will be given by SAMUEL PICKENS and HENRY GRAY. §

March 3, 1787.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Roxborough townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, about 6 miles from the city, containing about 90 acres, 9 whereof are watered meadow, all under good fence. This place, from its ſituation and improvements (having two dwelling-houſes thereon) is capable of being divided into two convenient farms, and will be let altogether, or divided into two places, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow to each, as will beſt ſuit the applicants. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH WARNER, on the premiſes, or to JOSEPH WARNER, junior, or CHARLES WARNER, in Race-ſtreet. March 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RYNER LUKENS, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make payment by the 26th of the third Month; likewiſe all perſons, having any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted to

Second Month 17th, 1787. ¶ JACOB LUKENS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET,